

A. F. U. BULLETIN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION

206 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Phone 25965

VOL. III.

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NUMBER 7.

The Power of Gold

Then answered cunning Dives: "Do not Gold
and hate abide

"At the heart of every Magic, yea, and senseless
fear beside?

"With Gold and Fear and Hate

"I have harnessed State to State

"And by hate and fear and gold their hates are
tied."

"For hate men seek a weapon, and for fear they
seek a shield —

"Keener blades and broader targes than their
frantic neighbours wield —

"For gold I arm their hands

"And for gold I buy their lands,

"And for gold I sell their enemies the yield."

— KIPLING.



The Farm Women's Corner

By Mrs. J. Geddes

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path,
Let us keep the Wheat and Roses
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find the sweetest comforts
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from the way.
Then scatter seeds of kindness
For our reaping by-and-by.

True, June is the month of roses. The Wheat is looking healthy and strong. Let us thank the God in Heaven, as we work and live in a country far from the blast of bombs, and the roar of guns. Surely we can find many sweet comforts in the blessing of to-day, but we must help remove the briers from the Way. Let us each and every one try scattering a little kindness to our neighbours, even if, supposing he or she does not belong to the Alberta Farmers' Union yet. That may be our reaping by-and-by. Another true faithful member gained by a little kindness shown.

IF YOU'VE HAD A KINDNESS SHOWN,
PASS IT ON.

Farm women have you realized yet how much the Union needs you, without you; Ladies, this Union is only little more efficient, than an army of Soldiers, each carrying a gun, but no ammunition. We have thousands of farmers in this union, they are joining by the scores. I'm convinced, you'll never be sorry for joining. We are really wanting to better conditions in the agricultural industry and you can do so much to help us achieve that end by joining NOW. Don't wait for your neighbour you be first this time. Think how much responsibility rests on your shoulders as a woman, a mother maybe, or a wife to see that your children should be delivered of the burdens we must bear to-day. Their fathers and brothers are fighting for just that. Surely we as women, are going to do our share. You surely know that Unions will really be needed after this war is over, and the stronger our Farm Union is the better for us, as well as the boys and girls that will return to Canada with the signing of peace.

THE VALUE OF A HOUSEWIFE

A London writer in a recent issue of "News" a stimulating Toronto publication, says "Sir William Beveridge hasn't a very high opinion of the value of the housewife". Recently he told a Parliamentary committee which was considering

equal compensation for war injuries for men and women, that a housewife should be considered a member of a team. Then in case either team-mate was injured the question should be, how much was the team weakened in consequence? He couldn't think a married team would suffer much if the woman were knocked out as if the man were disabled — therefore her compensation should be less.

Is this a compliment to us housewives, or a slam? I'm wondering if he realizes the woman can shoulder all the burdens carry on alone, when she has to, and the man teammate not be missed, for many of our farm women have carried on alone on the farm, sometimes waiting for little boys to grow up, in many cases the father is away to war. But, should she not be compensated equal with the opposite sex?

He was asked whether he thought a housewife was engaged in a gainful occupation, he replied that he considered her occupied, but not gainfully.

Now I do believe one could term the farm housewife gainfully (if not sometimes painfully) occupied. What about milking the cows.

COMMON OBJECTIVE

Please try to remember. The more there are working with a common Objective the more likely it is that the Objective will be attained.

There is no one who is as vitally interested in the agricultural policies as the farmer. Since his living depends on agriculture, any change in the policy affecting agriculture affects the industry by which he makes his living.

The Alberta Farmers' Union grew out of the need for a regulating influence upon the marketing of the production of the farm. By this regulating influence farmers have gained for themselves many improvements in hog prices, etc., and your executive is still striving to make things better yet.

But this is not enough. In order to get Parity instead of Charity every member of this Union must try to increase the membership of the Union by at least one member.

Thousands of farmers have seen the need for taking a greater part in the formulation of agricultural policies. They have realized that they, better than anyone else, are in a position to know what policies are best suited to the needs of the agricultural industry.

The fact demonstrates the need for an organization of Farmers and the farm Women to represent the entire farming industry, all working toward a common objective.

NOW A FEW WORDS ABOUT PIGS

Although for the life of me I can't remember the name of the gentleman who appeared before some agricultural body a few months ago, and stated that pig mortality in Canada constituted a loss of thirty-five million dollars annually. It must be presumed that the reference was largely to infant mortality amongst swine for if you let a pig get hold of two or three days of mortal pleasure it is pretty hard to discourage him from living. It must be rather hard to secure accurate statistics of births and deaths in the pig world, but the man who made the speech evidently knew what he was talking about and he thought that some steps should be taken to prevent a loss which was serious from a social economic and wartime point of view. So do I.

Pigs are very important beings. They have rooted around this old world for a long time and have become part of our language, a pattern for some of our manners, a substantial item on any worthwhile bill of fare and an important factor in our agricultural war industry. Pork for Britain!! We could hardly get along without them. There wouldn't be a thing one could be as dirty as, nor as fat as, nor as greedy as, nor would there be anything your neighbours could look like, nor act like. How could you describe someones elses house if you couldn't say as dirty as a pig sty and how could you explain my curious nature if you couldn't say that I'm pig-headed.

It is essential that we stop the wastage in pigs. I have always had an idea, or at least since I became interested in pigs and that is some 25 years past, that much better care was taken of pigs than of human beings. I thought, (by listening to my Dad, then friend hubby), that if pigs were not good, upright, progressive-minded, vitamin-swallowed, intelligent, exercise-taking, healthy, economically-secure, they were not allowed to have little pigs. While human beings; — Enough said, well you all know what I want to say.

So the news of thirty-five (35) million dollars worth of little pigs passing away without making any contribution to the welfare of their owners astonished me, and I know it will you. I realize now that there are pigs of the Nobility class, well-tended, scientifically-nurtured, while there must be thousands living (like some of our human beings) in unsuitable environment, lacking proper hospitalization facilities, deprived of adequate sanitary arrangements. Remedial steps should at once be taken. The benefits of modern scientific research should be thrown open to pigs, and when the situation is cleared up, some attention be given to the human race. **THINK THIS OVER.**

When do we start to get Parity Prices? It surely is not starting with the price of cream.

For if a man or woman is milking four cows, and the pasture is a quarter of a mile away from the barn, he needs to, of course, fetch these said cows home at milking time, put them in the barn, feed them, do the milking, separate the cream, feed the calves, or dispose of the milk in some other way, possibly by feeding it to pigs, at least that is an hour and a half work. Then to hitch up the horse to clean out the barn, haul away the manure, will take about an hour each day, and seeing as how the milking must be done twice a day that will be three hours plus one hour barn cleaning, making four hours each day, and seven days each week means a total of twenty-eight hours per week. Now regarding the cream check, since the cream has taken its second drop this spring, will not exceed \$7.00 per week, or \$1.00 per day, for four cows or 25c @ cow per day, 12c per cow per milking. And at that rate you are hauling the cream free allowing nothing for time in the washing up the milk and cream pails, and separator, etc. All the feed goes in too free as well as time and expense of growing or buying the feed to keep up this flow of milk and cream. The money invested in livestock and equipment of course is not considered either. However the farmer and his family must be kept out of mischief.

In the May issue of the A. F. U. Bulletin on page 12, I noticed the secretary of the Ardmore local No. 227, writes and suggests that in order to help the Union along, by putting on Dances, Picnics or Bazaars, etc., for organization work. I very much appreciate his idea. But in order to do this kind of thing we must first have the women's heart and soul into this Farmer's Union. But go ahead, God speed and Good luck to you Mr. N. Wowk, and if there's anything I can do to help you or others let me know.

Mrs. J. Geddes.

PUREBRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRES

Weanlings, bred and open gilts, boars. The kind that will grade "A" and bring you a premium. The best is none too good for a Union member. Come and make your own selection.

P. H. ASHBY & SON,
Route 3, South Edmonton.

CORRESPONDENCE

In 1917 Canada produced 234 million bushels of wheat and the net price was \$1.95 per bushel, or \$453 million. In 1942 the production was 592 million bushels so they tell us and price was about 66c with a total value of \$392 million, 358 million more bushels in 1942 than 1917 with \$61 million less revenue. If 1942 crop had had the same per bushel average as 1917 the 1942 revenue would have been \$1,148 million.

Such conditions are not conducive to the farmer paying income tax. In 1932 only 249 farmers were able to earn enough to pay income tax. Other years were better — 1942 1,483 paid income tax. There are about 700,000 farmers in Canada. Farmers would like to pay income tax but how can they when not even allowed to get only barely enough on which to exist. Rotten you will say, so do I.

Much more could be said as to the treatment meted out to the Canadian Farmer. God Keep and Bless him. Did you ever think of what would happen to the Dominion if the Canadian Farmer went on strike. The powers that be give this possibility little thought. The farmer (whom all thinking men are worrying about since food has become so scarce and vital) works anywhere from 70 to 80 hours per week. Suppose he gets tired of hearing all this strike threat talk short day and week talk, overtime demands, etc. and rising up on his hind legs decides and announces that he is going to play the one-sided game in which he finds himself, no longer. Suppose he says he will work like other war workers, no longer, no harder, for no less pay, for no less overtime and with no fewer privileges, such as union rules, etc. Suppose he says from now hence he is going to act as though he had equal rights with other workers, the same privileges as other men and unless he gets them, the old plow is going to rust in the furrow, the old binder rust in the shed. What then? You know what then. We would all starve. That's all. We would not only all go on short rations quick but so would millions of other people all over the world who are today depending on the food produced on the Canadian Prairies. Should this happen then our whole national effort would explode with a bang. Talk about a farmer's threatened strike, that would really scare people. A farmer's strike would make all other strikes combined look like a Sunday School Picnic. Of course the farmer is not going to strike. He is too good a citizen to even threaten it. He is going to keep right on getting the short end of the stick at all times as he has for ages past and he is going to keep on working twice as long as the other fellow for half the pay. He knows he could upset the old

apple cart right in the middle of the stream should he choose to be as mean as some folks but he is not built that way. Seems to me there is too much of the Good Samaritan in the farmer. He knows he is getting a bum deal but works all the harder and just keeps on getting a bum-deal because Canada is in trouble and needs him and must have his help, which Canada is not willing to pay for by allowing him parity. I admire the farmer tremendously, yes, love him passionately. He is a helpful, loyal citizen full of patriotism and love of his native country. If anyone should ask you who is the most important guy on the home front, the one who is doing a lot more than anyone else to help win this war, you need not hesitate for a moment in your reply. It is the fellow who works long hours for short pay so that others can work short hours for long pay and keeps right on working from sun up till long after sun down about 12 to 15 hours, per day, especially in seeding and harvest time but in harvest time he can get his grain sold and is permitted to sell only 65% of his acreage as at 1940 and then at a price the Government sets, which is below cost of production. He is not satisfied, who would be but he never stops plowing, seeding and harvesting, keeps on begging and pleading on bended knee to a cruel and ungrateful Government to allow him parity, but you can't starve him as the farmer can exist on his own grain, the milk and eggs and fowl and meat he raised on his own farm and clothe himself on the shoddiest and cheapest of raiment and go without shoes if he has to.

This goes to the press in general and if published so that many can read it, gives them something to think about from the pen of a farmer who loves farming and enjoys seeing things grow, grain, cattle, pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc. but hates to put in 80 to 90 hours in the field per week and not get 10c per hour for his effort.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

SMOKY-WEST CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

S. E. Ditch, Pres. P. Blomert, Sec.

Eaglesham, Alberta, June 2, 1943.

Mr. H. E. Nichols, Secretary, A.F.U.,
206 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find our cheque for \$25.00 representing the sum voted towards the upkeep of the A.F.U. radio funds. The idea being mainly for support of the Grande Prairie broadcasts, since that is the station from which we get all our Farmers' Union broadcasts.

The directors unanimously felt that it would be not only right, but in the interests of the economic farmers organizations to support and help along the educational organization. The former cannot survive without the latter. More and still more education and instruction towards a 100% farmer's Union is indicated. We all wish to congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing. Please keep it up.

As Livestock Co-ops go, we are a small shipper, only making three or four cars every fortnight. However this may be an incentive to other similar organizations to help the good work along and fight for a 100% Union. About 90% of our membership are members of the Alberta Farmers' Union. Good Luck.

Truly yours,
P. Blomert, Sec. Man.

This splendid donation is much appreciated and we agree that true co-operation means the working together of the commercial organization with the membership organization.

I have pointed out what the City could do in furnishing Edmonton with lots to build houses, for the People. I will now appeal to the Mayor and Council to consider ways and means of furnishing lumber to build approximately 100 houses from 3 to 8 rooms in order to accomodate all classes. I have the last regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timbers on Provincial lands in the Province of Alberta. This gives the details of the different way timber berths can be secured one way is to get a berth by paying \$3.00 per 1000 feet of sawing lumber from the stump board measure poplar lumber 75c. About 3 years ago the lumber yards in Edmonton were paying approximately \$17.00 to \$18.00 per 1000 feet of surfaced lumber delivered in their yards. I will estimate \$7.00 per 1000 feet increase in cost of labor in taking 1000 ft. of lumber from the stump and delivering in Edmonton. This is liberal. Making the cost in Edmonton \$25.00 for 1000 ft. then allow a spread to the company of \$8.00 before the lumber is delivered to the Public making the cost \$32.00 for 1000 ft. Present price of common lumber is from \$42.00 to \$44.00. This would be a saving to the public of at least \$10.00 for 1000 ft. A 4 roomed house would take at least 10,000 feet. This would be \$100.00. Edmonton could take the lumber from the stump and have a City owned and operated sash and door factory. We have the power and could let the people their lumber sash and doors and other material made of wood for building purposes at cost of Production.

It will take approximately 8,000 feet of lumber to build

a 3-roomed 20x24	\$33.00 per 1000 feet	\$264.00
a 4-roomed 26x28	\$33.00 per 1000 feet	330.00
an 8-roomed 26x28 2 story	15,000 ft.	495.00
		<hr/> \$1,089.00

Average cost of lumber to each house \$363.00
Allow a saving of \$10.00 for 1000 ft. of lumber
Each house 10,000 feet \$100 1000 houses @
\$100.00 \$100,000.

The reason I suggest the sash and door factory be located in Edmonton is that it is a great centre for distribution. It has a very large percentage of the farm population and also has the civic owned power plant and unlimited supply of coal close to the City, and the farmers can get their supply of common lumber at the mill at cost and do their own hauling.

W. R. BALL.

Andrew Meeting

A meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Union was held in Andrew on Thursday, June 3rd which had been arranged by Mr. T. Tomashavsky. There was a good attendance and when it was all over some expressed the opinion that they would like to stay longer and carry on the discussion. The chairman pointed out that the hall would be needed for other purposes and as we had already had it for about 4 hours we could not expect to trespass on the time of others. He stressed the desirability of farmers being on time at the meetings so that they would all be able to benefit by hearing all the discusion; because the late comers sometimes missed some of the important parts.

There were three speakers and the general secretary was invited to lead off and he stressed the necessity of the members of the different occupational groups expressing their opinions and requirements to the government through their UNIONS. The farmers had tried the other methods and had not succeeded; therefore at the present stage we must do the same as other organizations in order to ensure a reasonable price for a reasonable amount of production. He pointed out what constitutes REAL WEALTH in distinction to MONEY and he stressed the necessity of all the membership being informed on this question and that was one of the reasons why it was desirable to carry on educational work through the Bulletin. The science of economics is rather difficult to understand at first; but once the puzzle has been shown, it is quite simple. This was one of the reasons why Mr. T. Tomashavsky was undertaking to print the Bulletin in the Ukrainian language, if enough financial support was forthcoming to carry it on from those who were more particularly interest-

ed; because explanations in a language with which a person is more fully conversant, are much easier to understand.

Mr. T. Tomashavsky then addressed the meeting in the Ukrainian language and his remarks were much appreciated by the audience.

Mr. G. Bevington then spoke on the question of Debts and pointed out that although farmers were producing abundance of goods, even more than was required in some lines; yet at the same time we had built an enormous debt. Owing to the system under which we now functioned, every Asset which the people created, was turned into a Financial Debt and if we could not pay our debts NOW, while there was a strong demand for Production, WHEN would we ever be able to BEGIN?

He showed how in 50 years we had turned the raw prairie and bush land into productive farms representing hundreds of millions of dollars of Assets and yet the farmers were largely in debt. He also showed how, at the same time, we had produced billions of dollars worth of produce, which had built cities and made industries rich and yet we had not yet put farming on a paying basis. He pointed out that the farmers had at different times organized several co-operatives for the purpose of overcoming this disadvantage; but although the different co-operatives which they had organized were themselves successful businesses, yet we had not yet succeeded by these methods in making a successful business of farming.

Our co-operatives had only been partly successful he said, because they were not yet in control of all the factors which were essential to making a completely successful co-operative and we must fight just as hard now to get control of the remaining factor as we had in the first place to merely assemble, store and market our commodity. This final factor was finance; and finance must be made to SERVE production instead of being in control of it.

Therefore the necessity was just as great now as when we first began to organize because the ROOT cause of our difficulties was the monopoly of finance and until the root was destroyed our difficulties would continue to grow. Mr. Bevington is a master of his subject and great interest was aroused. He has farmed in Alberta for 50 years and has seen and knows of what he speaks.

It may be news to some that he gave evidence at Ottawa over 20 years ago before the Committee to enquire into Banking and the statements which he made then have been proven true since.

He said the Legal debt claims against our Production through mortgage, municipal, Provincial and Dominion Debts had the Priority and until these were settled we had no real owner-

ship of our own production. Therefore our co-operative efforts were confined to "our share" after these claims were settled and as only about 50% remained it was impossible through co-operative effort to make 50% of our production do a job which required 100% in order to make it successful.

In concluding he stressed that he believed in the co-operative principle and would continue to exert his efforts to remove those obstacles which still remained and which prevented it being the success which it should.

The Three Lakes Local is a going concern. On Friday evening of May 28th we held our usual monthly meeting and Mr. Bratvold of Berwyn, the District Agriculturist was our Guest Speaker. His subject was swine and in his discussion many important things were passed on to his audience and many questions were asked and answered. This gentleman was very sympathetic to the plight of the farmers especially in the raising of hogs and definitely stated that we should be receiving much more than we are getting considering the risk attached to the business. One of the audience seemed to think that he should be shouting for better prices, and he pointed out that what he witnessed at that meeting was absolutely the only way to bring about this desired result. Namely organization; and congratulated us on our enthusiasm saying that it was very rare in a small community such as this that we could see such an attendance. There were eighty-two present. The greatest number of these being members. At a meeting which followed the address the President in his remarks emphasized the need of a greater membership and especially the need of Junior members pointing out it would not be long before the older members would be due for retirement as far as holding office is concerned and in getting the youngsters interested now they would be ready to fill the gaps later on. The President also advocated the signing up of our farm boys who are overseas, for from letters he had received they too were getting interested in the adventure. The result was that two ladies stepped forward and made their soldier husbands members, two others were signed up and three Juniors were signed which made a total for that evening of seven and thereby put the membership of our Local to sixty-six.

Through our Bulletin I would like to take this opportunity of encouraging all our Locals and when I say Locals I mean every individual member. Don't leave this organization work to your officers alone, this is your fight and altogether we can and will win. I find that the only thing we need in getting members is a little enthusiasm. Ask your man and you will find that

nine times out of ten that is all he needs, he has in fact been waiting for that invitation. Personally I find a great deal of enjoyment in helping to build this organization up. Why? Because I know that the footing has been well and truly laid on a foundation that will last and our work and my work will remain and benefit mankind long after we have finished our course.

Sincerely yours,
Thos. Smart,
Pres. Three Lakes Local,
GRIMSHAW, Alberta.

These two letters are illustrative of the enthusiasm which is being shown by our locals. We are glad to receive such reports from any local as they help to bind us together; because although we cannot all meet together personally, we know from these reports that the work is going on in other districts besides our own and continually reminds us that in Union there is strength.

DISTRICT No. 3 CONVENTION

June 29th, 1943.

Mrs. J. Geddes has just returned from a week-end visit to Athabasca, representing the Alberta Farmers' Union Central Executive at the District No. 3 Convention held in Athabasca on Saturday, June 26th.

Owing to bad roads and the river not acting favorable many would-be delegates were unable to attend. However this Convention was attended by thirty-four delegates and quite a number of interested visitors. Great enthusiasm was shown by both delegates and visitors. Many farm visitors joined the Union before leaving the hall.

The talk given by the representative from Head Office was attentively listened to, and a new local was started at Ranch where a meeting was held on the following day. Mr. R. N. Russell and Mrs. J. Geddes were the speakers. The results of this meeting was a 100% sign up, both men and women were eager to become Union Farmers and a copy of the A. F. U. Bulletin was subscribed by each family.

On July 1st the time expired for the membership competition to the winner of which Mr. P. H. Ashby had promised a Pure Bred Yorkshire gilt or boar. We are now checking on the figures received and the winner will be notified as soon as this is done.

The result will be announced in the August issue of the Bulletin.

CORRECTION.

In the May issue of the Bulletin we showed a radio contribution from the Codesa local No. 202 of \$2. This should have been \$5, and we gladly make the correction.

District Convention Dates

B. C. Block, 14th July, at Kilkerran, Director W. J. Landry, Dawson Creek, Speaker H. E. Nichols.

District No. 1, 16th July, at Rycroft, Director A. McDonald, Spirit River, speaker H. E. Nichols.

District No. 2, 19th July, at Peace River, Director T. Ouellet, Donnelly, speaker H. E. Nichols.

District No. 3, 26th June, at Athabasca, Director R. N. Russell, Athabasca, speaker Mrs. Geddes.

District No. 4, 8th July, at Vilna, Director Nick Baron, Bonnyville, speakers W. Hawrelak and Mrs. J. Geddes.

(this has been changed from Ashmont to Vilna)

District No. 5, 6th July, at Onoway, Director Mr. G. Bevington, Winterburn, speaker J. Jackson.

District No. 6, 15th July, at Swan Hall, Lamont, Director W. Yusep, Ispas, speaker J. Jackson. (Commencing at 10:00 a.m.)

District No. 7, 14th July, at Vermilion, Director G. J. Nestman, Vermilion, speaker Mrs. J. Geddes.

District No. 8, 14th July, at Daysland, Director A. Friend, Rosalind, speaker H. Young.

District No. 9, 13th July, at Wetaskiwin, Director H. Young, Millet, speaker J. Jackson.

District No. 10, No Date Set. Director A. A. Anderson, Drumheller.

District No. 11. No Date Set. Have no Director.

District No. 12, 21st July, at Lethbridge, Director L. E. Pharis, Magrath, speakers J. Jackson and Delegates.

The locals in District No. 6 are requested to send all resolutions to District Secretary, R. Koenig, Lamont by July 10th.

Where no time has been designated we presume the time will be from 10 - 11 o'clock a.m.

Credential slips have been sent to all Secretaries. Take or send these to the Convention; not the Head-Office.

FINAL NOTICE re UKRAINIAN PAPER

The total amount received to-date in contributions for the purpose of starting a paper printed in the Ukrainian language is \$240.50. This is still far short of the objective which is \$500 to \$600. In order to give every opportunity to our Ukrainian members to reach the objective the Directors have decided to extend the time until 31st July in order to give the fullest opportunity for this to be accomplished. If the objective is not reached by that date the money already subscribed will be refunded.

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Subscription 50 cents per year.

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Editorial

Talk of reconstruction is in the air and continually on the air. Talk, I said; but there is very little or no action. Yes, Committees have been appointed and plans are being discussed but there seems to be a lack of determination to really DO something on the part of those who have the power which is very disturbing and disheartening.

After all there is a job to be done and I think most of the common people are ready to say right off that they want better economic conditions than those which have prevailed in the past. They are not disposed to argue about small details in regard to such matters. By and large they recognize that the old plea of "We cannot make improvements or provide for certain necessities and comforts because we have not the money", is all washed up. The people know that production can be carried on because we are doing it and our resources are the same now as they were during the period when it was said that such things could not be done. As has been stated we have the same resources, we have the same power, including man-power and machinery. What else have we now that we did not have then? The only answer is, — sufficient medium of exchange to pay wages and buy goods. You can call it what you like; Money, Bank credit, circulating media or currency. It performs the operation and seemingly we can get enough of it to do the job. The United States Government can get the money she needs by voting it and does not open up the vaults in the Kentucky hills to get at the Gold she has buried there. Might as well leave it buried, says you, if we don't need it! Well yes; but why pay men to search and dig for more when there is a war on and also a known supply to draw from, which is not being used. Of course, the crux of the matter is we are building a debt and they are going to try and frame it so that this debt will have to be settled in gold. Those who have gold will be alright; but those who have Wheat, or any other commodity including Labour, will have

to sell it at a price which will be set by the owners of the gold. And the price will not be such as will please the farmer and the worker. Do you remember the words, "This New Order is not something which will be born at the Conference Table... If it is not on its way before the war is over, we may look for it IN VAIN". Suggestive words these, and capable of two entirely different interpretations.

One is that the government is exploring avenues so that they will have some reconstruction plans to offer. The other is that not only have they no such plan and no intention of looking for such a plan; but will oppose any steps in that direction unless the people by concerted action, strive to take steps toward the desired goal.

Our workers are doing this; by Union action they are trying to enforce better conditions for themselves. Their actions are misinterpreted in the newspapers. The idea is put out that such action is always a hindrance to the war effort. The bond buyers are the real patriots. It would take a lot of bonds to stop a German tank; but one 16 inch gun would do it. That's the point. Its the men and materials that will wage this bloody conflict of destruction and when it is over we have the men and materials to build a new order, — if we have the money!!!

All of our men will not return, mores the pity; but its the everlasting duty of we who are here to see that by Union action we do our share towards bringing in that New Order, otherwise — "We may look for it in VAIN". The attitude of the Dominion government toward Union Action is not friendly. The Unions want that New Order to be on its way BEFORE the war is over and if the words used by the Prime Minister meant that he was willing to assist in such an endeavour, there would be no clash. This proves that Mr. King did not mean that his government would give the lead towards bringing in the new order and as far as Agriculture is concerned the opposition to Parity Prices and the virtual lock-out against grain producers is unmistakable proof that unless the farmers themselves take the necessary action, they will look for the New Order in VAIN!!! Therefore, see that it is on its way BEFORE the war is over.

Profits of 209 Canadian corporations in 1942, as reported in the Financial Post, aggregated \$200,713,831, as compared with \$200,025,367 in 1941.

Taking 100 as representing Russian industrial output in 1913 (the year before the first world war), the output in 1937 had risen to 840.8.

A Letter to Minister of Justice

This letter was sent to the Minister of Justice in support of the need for Debt Adjustment legislation. The Ministers reply follows:

Edmonton, Alberta, June 17, 1943.

Honourable L. S. St. Laurent,
Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

According to the radio reports this morning, June 17th, it was stated in the House yesterday by Mr. Ilsley that less than one million dollars had been paid off farm loan board mortgages in Alberta during the past year.

In view of the terrific pressure which is being exerted by the mortgage companies to collect while the farmer is in "a position to pay" as they put it, owing to the "prosperous conditions of the farmers" these figures utterly refute the position taken by the mortgage companies. This amount represents less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the total amount owing and if there was the faintest coloring of truth in the statement issued by the loan companies saying that a Debt Adjustment Act is not now needed, there is no doubt these payments would be much larger in view of the pressure being exerted.

An equitable adjustment of debt is desirable at all times and all fair minded people should be in favour of it; but ever since the farmers of the West have been making efforts to have an equitable debt adjustment law enacted at Ottawa the Mortgage Loans Ass'n of Alberta has been carrying on propaganda and exerting pressure to prevent any redress being given to the farmers. There is no doubt redress is needed because the relationship of money values to farm produce changes so radically that many farmers find themselves in danger of losing their homes simply because of the violent fluctuations in the prices of farm products. Mortgage companies should be compelled to take their share of the risk of falling prices if they are not in favour of equitable adjustment. In many cases farmers have paid three times over in produce the amount represented by the original loans and still owe more than they ever borrowed.

The mortgage coys are claiming that Debt Adjustment legislation has been hurtful and yet freely admit that the farmers are now paying off their debts because the improvement in prices enables them to do so. This is construed by the Mortgage coys that they were hiding behind Debt Adjustment legislation before and would not pay even when they were able to. Could any charge be more ridiculous? It is common knowledge that farm prices are better now

than for 15 years and if farmers are now paying something off their debts because of these better prices, that is proof that the Debt Protection Acts did good work as they maintained the farmer as a producer.

Ignoring the fact that they could not carry on their own business if their profits were eliminated, they seemingly expect the farmers to do so. They know, or should know, that in the so called peace times extra production on the part of the farmer always resulted in lower prices, and produce as he would the desert of financial debt only spread the wider. These coys know these farmers are efficient in everything except to enforce a fair price for their product.

However, the problem is a mathematical one and will not be denied. Either the farmer must receive Parity Prices or he cannot pay his operational costs in the way they should be paid. Then the question of accumulated back debt must be dealt with. According to Sir Josiah Stamp whom the Mortgage Loans Assns. will probably admit had a fair understanding of what he was talking about; "The world has been fed at less than the cost of production for the past 100 years". This being the case, the farmers have not been receiving Parity Prices. Therefore debt adjustment is both necessary and overdue. Are the representatives of the Mortgage Loan Assns. so indifferent to humanity, to the elementary justice, and to the necessity of War Time Production that they are determined to take such action that, whether they realize it or not, will undermine the production effort of the farmers and may eventually sabotage the whole war effort because no farmer can produce to the best of his ability while living under the continual fear of losing his home.

Farmers are the only body of producers who carry on the necessities of war time production even during peace time by producing a superabundance of goods and the only reward they get is lots of hard work and low prices with the risk of being kicked off their farms.

The effects of pressure being exerted by the Mortgage Loans Assn. is liable to have serious consequences as application for foreclosures are mounting every day and there is no doubt a limit to what the farmers will stand.

The Mortgage Loans Assns. claim they see the danger of Legislation destroying Farm Mortgages. The facts are that there is danger that without debt legislation the Mortgage companies by their actions cause such a spirit of unrest and apprehension among farmers as will seriously curtail production and will also

result in a lowered morale that will be definitely prejudicial to the war effort.

Yours truly,
Secretary,

ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION.

*

Ottawa, June 22nd, 1943.

H. E. Nichols, Esq., Secretary,
Alberta Farmers' Union,
206 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of June 17th and assure you that these representations will, along with all the others we have received, be given careful consideration.

Your Union, of course, realizes that it is only insofar as matters of bankruptcy are involved that the Federal Parliament has jurisdiction for permanent provisions. The Order in Council which was passed some time ago to be effective during the war enables the Courts to grant stays of proceedings in respect to farm debts, under such terms and conditions as may appear to the Courts to be just.

Yours very truly,
L. S. St. Laurent.

We wish to warn all our members who are threatened with foreclosure proceedings to apply to the District Court Judge for a "stay of proceedings" to protect themselves until the new Act becomes law.

Important Resolutions

The two following resolutions, one on the Price Ceiling Policy and the other on Farm Debt have been passed by the Board of Directors and therefore should be considered as the official viewpoint.

These two resolutions should come up for discussion at all the District Conventions as we wish to have the opinion of our members with regard to them.

PRICE CEILING POLICY

WHEREAS we believe that the Price Ceiling Policy of the Federal Government is unfortunately designed to work in the interest of the moneyed class and is detrimental to the common people, and

WHEREAS this policy, as applied, is particularly detrimental to the farmers of Canada in as much as the prices of most agricultural products are ceiled below Parity, while the prices of goods and services which farmers must buy are completely out of relation to farm prices, and

WHEREAS this disparity is steadily grow-

ing worse as the quality of manufactured goods is deteriorating while that of farm products is being maintained

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we condemn the whole Price Ceiling Policy of the Canadian Government as a policy which tends to perpetuate poverty among the agricultural people of Canada.

Further we demand either the immediate establishment of a just relationship between agricultural prices and costs, or the complete abandonment of the price ceiling policy.

FARM DEBT

WHEREAS the Farm Debt situation in Alberta is still desperate and no remedial action has been yet taken and,

WHEREAS foreclosure action against farm lands are increasing at an alarming rate at present, and

WHEREAS the situation caused by these actions is destroying the confidence of the farm people and hampering food production and

WHEREAS these actions and the misleading propaganda now being carried on by the mortgage interests amount to actual sabotage of the war efforts,

THEREFORE be it resolved that we condemn the mortgage interests for their unpatriotic procedure in starting foreclosure actions during a time of National Emergency. We brand as false and misleading propaganda their statements re the farm debt situation and we call upon the Dominion Government for immediate remedial action re farm debt.

MORATORIUM

It is the wish of the Executive by resolution that if the Debt Bill now before Parliament is not satisfactory and adequate, that a resolution be passed at each District Convention, addressed to the Provincial Government, asking for a moratorium.

The following submission has been made to the Dominion Government on behalf of the Price Ceiling Resolution:

At the outset we recognize there can be a considerable amount of merit in a price ceiling policy. Nevertheless we think everyone will admit that at least two fundamental principles must be observed. These are:—

1. That the ceiling set must be fair to the industry whose prices it controls.
2. That all industries must be treated on a proper relationship basis.

As far as the ceiling relates to Agriculture we claim these fundamental principles have not been complied with. For the ten years preceding the "ceiling" policy, agricultural prices were the lowest they had been for centuries. Sir Josiah

Stamp has made the statement that for 100 years the world has been fed at less than the cost of production; and it was during the 10 year period preceding the war that wheat dropped to the lowest price known for 400 years. Livestock also reached a record low and the ceiling price was put on when these products were rising from the depths; but were still considerable below Parity. This comparatively low ceiling was not the only handicap under which Agriculture labored. A proper relationship of prices was not maintained as between Agricultural costs and prices. The price of farm labor rose sharply and is now at least 100% higher than when the ceiling policy was adopted. Machinery prices have been

allowed to go higher and the cost of living has risen. The cost of living index shows this to be 17% but there is strong evidence to show that this is at least 10% too low; and in addition to this the quality of goods has deteriorated from 20% to 60%.

While these disparities in prices are being acquiesced in by the Canadian Government, farmers who are unable to sell their grain are having their homes foreclosed and have practically no protection. We are convinced that the war effort cannot be successfully carried on much longer with such conditions prevailing and firmly request that the terms of the accompanying resolution be immediately complied with.

THE NEW ORDER

The following plan has been published in U. F. C. Information by the Secretary of our sister organization in Saskatchewan. We have reproduced it in the A. F. U. Bulletin with the permission of Mr. Eliason so that our members in Alberta may have the opportunity of studying it.

Economists of the old and new schools, governments, organizations, various types and citizens study groups vie with one another to issue proposals for post-war reconstruction. We have the Atlantic Charter. His Holiness, the Pope Encyclical, the ideas propounded by the Dean of Canterbury, the Beveridge Report, the Marsh Report, and a number of memorandums for reconstruction issued by occupational group organizations. These studies, discussions and proposals are encouraging, it all goes to show that the people are thinking. Recently, however, it is becoming evident that as the proposals begin to take definite form and it is recognized that if the proposed changes in the social and economic life of nations become effective they will seriously interfere with special privileges, there are signs of squirming everywhere. It is all very well to establish a new order where everyone will be free from want, but it must not interfere with "my liberty" to carry on legitimate business said a real estate promoter recently. Honourable Winston Churchill is sure that British Colonies must be supervised from London. A group of former land owners and officers of the old Polish army resent any suggestion that Poland should not be turned over to them after the War. Mme. Chiang Kai Shek fears a split between the allies when peace comes, Why? Because of the lack of post-war plans which will give complete assurance that there shall be no exploitation of the poor by the rich. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States believes that

a third war is inevitable unless the western democracies and Russia reach a satisfactory understanding before the present conflict ends and, he stated in a recent address at the Ohio Wesleyan University, "If we want peace, we must treat other nations in the spirit of democratic Christianity. We must extend a helping hand to China and India," Wallace went on. "We must be firm and just with Prussia; we must deal honestly and fairly with Russia and be tolerant and even helpful as she works out her economic problems in her own way; we must prove that we ourselves can give an example, in our American democratic way, of full employment and full production for the benefit of the common man."

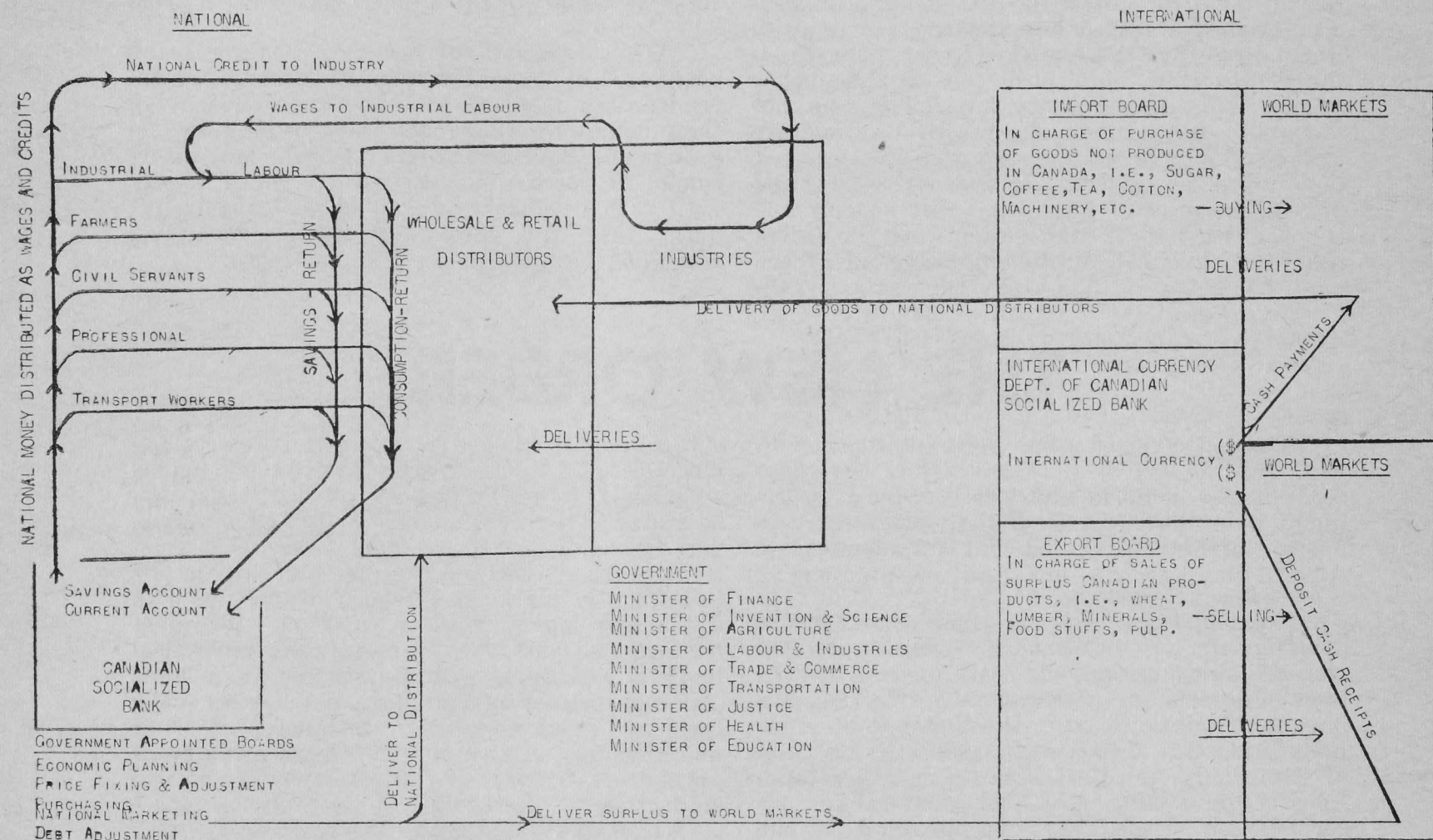
We believe that each of the allied nations should establish a new order based upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter now. If it cannot be done now what chances have we to do it after the War when our supply of money and consumable goods will be exhausted. On the other hand, if we do it now, we can avoid the severity of a post-war shock. Our house will be in order. We will be accustomed to the idea that special privileges can be dispensed with and that a system built upon the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need" is a better policy.

If the New Order is established now the returned men need not worry about their future. They will face new conditions to be sure, there will be no need for riding the rods in search of employment, all plans for modernization of farms and homes and necessary industries will be ready and living conditions will be all that their hearts will desire, they can and will be properly absorbed into civilian life and that is what they all want, a home and economic security.

We present herewith a blueprint of a new

economy. It is easily understood and might well be studied by all who are really interested regardless of their political, religious, or business affiliations or occupations.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME



This chart is based upon the assumption that our people really intend to abolish special privilege and establish a society free from want and fear. To the left our national economy is illustrated and to the right the rest of the world. We propose that a government be elected, pledged to establish a "New Order". Following the election, a government or cabinet is chosen as has always been the custom in a democracy. We propose no change in the ministry except that a Department of Invention and Science is added, this is for the purpose of giving special encouragement and assistance to all who may be interested in the advancement of science. We suggest that it is essential that the government set up the boards as illustrated in the lower left hand corner and that these boards immediately proceed to put the new plan into operation as follows:—

"Economic Planning Board.—The Economic Planning Board would assist the Public Works Department to immediately place all workers in

useful and remunerative employment, make a complete survey of all natural resources, all available supplies and outline future developments.

Price Fixing and Adjustment Board.— In our plan we have divided society into seven main groups and the particular function of our Price Fixing and Adjustment Board is to fix the remuneration for services rendered to each of those groups of society so that an equilibrium may be maintained as nearly as is humanly possible.

Purchasing Board.— The function of our Purchasing Board is to purchase goods and commodities within our country and deliver them to the Marketing Board for sale and distribution to satisfy the national needs and for export. Through its Import Department to purchase from world markets those goods not produced in Canada.

Marketing Board.— The function of the Marketing Board is to market all goods; to sell to national distributors sufficient goods to satisfy consumption and through its Export Department to sell our surpluses abroad.

Debt Adjustment Board. — The Debt Adjustment Board is not a permanent feature, but is necessary to straighten out our present complicated financial problems.

Now let us follow the course of purchasing power or remuneration for services rendered as it travels from our socialized bank through society's component parts absolutely without interest or the creation of interest-bearing debts.

Transport Workers.—The first group shown in our chart is the Transport Workers, compensated for services rendered through the Transportation Department and from our National Bank.

Professional. — The second group is the Professional group, composed of Doctors, Teachers, etc. Our teaching profession is already organized so as to make possible remuneration for services rendered from our National Bank.

Civil Servants. — This group includes our unemployed, who are already maintained by society as a whole.

Farmers. — Are compensated for services rendered, by the establishment of a fixed price for their products, corresponding as nearly as possible to the remuneration given to the preceding groups.

Before touching the next three groups, let us follow the course (see chart) of the distribution of national money. In any of these groups the same course is taken, that is, they take the major portion of their purchasing power to the wholesale and retail distributors and the purchasing power eventually finds itself back again in our socialized bank.

Savings. — We have provided in the chart a savings return. This is a matter of convenience making it possible for any individual to handle conveniently money not necessary for immediate necessities. There will be no interest paid on deposits or charged on loans.

Now let us touch on the other three groups of society.

Industry. — The first is Industry. When purchasing power is put into circulation through the first four groups we find that our stock of goods already in wholesale and retail distribution will soon become depleted and, in the natural course of events, these distributors will send their orders to our factories. To keep the people supplied with the necessary goods, credit is advanced from our socialized bank to our industries (see chart). As orders are placed and credit is available our industries are prepared to fill such orders.

Industrial Labor. — The remuneration paid to this group for services rendered will be as

nearly as possible equal to the amount received by other groups.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors. — Our Price Fixing Board has absolute control of the remuneration allowed to wholesale and retail distributors for their services in distribution either on a percentage or a salary basis.

National Program. — We have made as complete a separation as possible, between our National and International activities. This is to show that it is possible to establish a new society within our own country. We wish to show clearly that we need not wait for international changes in order to effect great changes within our own Dominion. When we have issued sufficient purchasing power to all the groups of society within our own country to allow them to purchase all they need of those articles produced or manufactured within our own country, we have accomplished the necessary change insofar as our national production is concerned and we must go to the world markets and buy those goods not produced here, in order to raise our general standard of living. How is this to be done?

International Program. — Our Purchasing Board has purchased all wheat, lumber, minerals, which are produced to excess in Canada. The surplus is put under the control of our National Marketing Board which sells these goods on the world markets through its Export Department. The money received for these goods is placed in the International Currency Department of our socialized bank (see chart).

When industries or wholesale distributors run short of goods not produced in Canada, an order is placed with the Import Department of our Purchasing Board. This Board will go to the world's markets and buy goods needed in this country, such as sugar, coffee, tea, cotton, machinery, etc. The money placed in our International Currency Department is used for the purchase of these necessary importations.

As an example of the way in which we can separate our internal and external prices. Assume that our National Marketing Board has one million bushels of wheat for which our Purchasing Board has paid \$1.00 per bushel in Canadian currency. This million bushels of wheat is placed on the world markets and we receive twenty-five cents per bushel in international currency. This creates a credit deposit in our International Currency Department of \$250,000. With this amount our Import Board buys sugar, coffee, tea, cotton, etc., at world market prices for delivery to Canadian distributors.

There can be no question of Canada's ability to produce large surpluses of exportable goods, for instance, Canadian shoe factories as at present equipped, if operated to full capacity, can

produce all our yearly requirement in boots and shoes in seventeen working days (see Hanzard).

We have a similar situation in most lines of commodity production now, and, with the establishment of a board for scientific research and invention, given full power to aid productive industry we shall soon be in a position to produce almost all our domestic requirements. While we may find difficulties in the way of dealing with other nations, we are convinced that, within a short time we shall find people of other nations ready and anxious to follow our lead in bringing

order out of present chaotic conditions.

Under this new economy there will be no more taxes, mortgages, stocks, shares, notes, or bonds, no more unemployment, poverty, or frustration of honest efforts. Social services will be provided to all and will be financed by appropriations based upon the productive capacity of the nation and the needs of the individual.

We suggest a close study of this chart and the explanations offered. If questions are brought up, please write to Central Office and we will do our best to reply, giving further explanations.

PIONEER FARMER SPEAKS AGAIN

RECENTLY we noticed with great interest that Mr. A. N. Mitchell of Toronto, president of Canada Life Assurance Company, addressed the Regina Board of Trade, his subject appearing from press reports to be the present satisfactory condition of farmers and farm incomes in Saskatchewan, and the lack of any necessity for any further measures of debt adjustment by either provincial or Dominion governments. Mr. Mitchell appeared to be extremely well satisfied with the present condition and future prospects of the Saskatchewan farmer.

Now, in the first place, one might pause and wonder at the spectacle of a gentleman from Toronto coming to Regina to speak on conditions in the province of which Regina is the capital city. Had some one gone from Regina to address the Toronto Board of Trade on the same subject, the procedure would have appeared normal and logical. The Regina Board of Trade has an agricultural committee, or used to have. Has this committee been discarded, for otherwise surely it would be in a much better position to obtain and furnish first-hand information on farm conditions in Saskatchewan than any individual, however outstanding his ability, whose home is in Toronto and whose visits to Saskatchewan are few and far between. I suggest that within a radius of ten miles of where Mr. Mitchell delivered his address, the agricultural committee of the Regina Board of Trade could find plenty of information to offset completely the optimistic report presented by Mr. Mitchell.

* * * *

We must be forgiven if we connect Mr. Mitchell's address with the recent visit of the three prairie governments and the organized farmers of the West to Ottawa to request from Dominion authorities such amendments to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act as experience has shown to be necessary to make the act an efficient instrument in the solution of the western debt problem, which the farmers of the West

know is still with them, notwithstanding the legislation to date, and notwithstanding Mr. Mitchell's opinion to the contrary. The visit to Ottawa has aroused quite a counterblast of propaganda, and Mr. Mitchell's address is just one more note added to the general chorus raised by the loan and insurance companies.

It is not necessary here to argue the merits of the case. Either the three prairie governments and the organized farmers are right in their contentions and Mr. Mitchell is wrong, or the reverse is true. The prairie governments are much more likely to be well informed on the facts, and are disinterested.

But it might be pertinent to raise one aspect which has not been touched on, the aspect of the relative values of the present investments and future credits about which Mr. Mitchell appears to be alarmed, and the lives and homes of the prairies farmers, about which the three governments and the organized farmers are concerned.

* * * *

We have now been engaged in deadly war for almost four years. It is true that Mr. Mitchell's company and other similar loaning institutions have subscribed a large part of the funds necessary to finance the war, funds which they like to remind us belong to the common people. But you cannot fight a war with money and the munitions money pays for alone. It is necessary to have daring and intrepid men to pass these munitions along to the enemy. Where did those men come from? Go into any rural countryside in Saskatchewan or Alberta and Manitoba and you will find out. For out of these humble debt-ridden farm homes they have come in their thousands and in their tens of thousands, thronging eagerly forward to join the army, the navy and the air force, putting into the struggle, against the corporations' money, which after all is only loaned, their bright young lives, so many of which are already terminated by battle casualty, so many more of which must

similarly be lost before the end of the conflict. No question of loan there, but a pure outright willing sacrifice of young lives, the highest sacrifice of which man is capable; the greatest asset this or any other nation possesses.

Recently there was honored publicly in Moose Jaw a Saskatchewan farmer and his wife with eight sons in uniform. There are other farm homes with seven, six, five, four, three, two and one; many of them homes where the English language is haltingly spoken, homes where Anglo-Saxon traditions have not yet a secure foothold; but all homes willing to make any sacrifice for their adopted country of Canada.

There is one farm home with five boys in uniform which Mr. Mitchell's company is endeavoring to foreclose at this moment. Last fall this farmer tendered to this company two-thirds of his crop, including two-thirds of his quota. Enough wheat if it could be sold to put his mortgage in good standing. The offer was not accepted. The company's solicitor went into court on December 1st last, and made a plea for a final order of foreclosure. No need for debt adjustment there? So says Mr. Mitchell, but not so say probably most disinterested fair minded people.

There is another case, a farmer with eight sons, seven in uniform, the one who is not so has his oldest son there. The farmer has one quarter section of land. No doubt it forms that piece of Canada in which these eight young men are most vitally interested. But the loan company feels it is right that it should be allowed to foreclose it. No need for debt adjustment there?

* * * *

About two years ago ex-President Hoover was greatly concerned about the possibility of the U.S. getting involved in the war. He was fearful of the effects upon the savings of the American people, which he predicted war would wipe out. About the same time that he published these views, the nazis bombed the Imperial house of commons, Westminster Abbey and the British Museum. Miss Dorothy Thompson replied to Mr. Hoover in one of her brilliant columns. Where, asked Miss Thompson, are the real savings of the people? In the banks? Or in the Abbey, the Commons and the British Museum?

Following Miss Thompson's thought, may it not well be asked, where is the real wealth and the proper concern of the Canadian nation? In the banks, trust companies, the insurance companies? Or in these unpretentious and debt-ridden farm homes from which came so gladly and voluntarily the fine young lives to answer the nazi challenge? — Pioneer Farmer.

From The Western Producer.

Many Farm Sales in Ontario

From the Hamilton Spectator

Readers of daily newspapers must have observed during recent months the unusual number of farm auction sales in Ontario. Week after week the notices have appeared, and there is no indication that the sales are abating. Behind many of such auctions is a story of advancing years, fatigue and a combination of disheartening circumstances due to war-time conditions which should evoke the attention of those authorities who are planning to increase the production of Canada's foodstuffs this year. The situation is one which helps to acquaint urban consumers with the problems many elderly farmers are facing and also serves to explain why there is a scarcity of some staple commodities.

Auctioneers have set forth some of the difficulties which are handicapping many of the older residents of rural districts. The acute shortage of help is their major trouble, it is stated, as most of the younger men have gone into the armed services or sought employment elsewhere than on farms. New implements are not procurable to replace those which wear out, and even spare parts are hard to obtain. The result has often been that men ranging from 60 to 80 years have endeavored to carry on by themselves, with the partial aid of their wives and daughters. These men have been performing work that is heavy enough in normal years for men half their age. The strain has begun to tell in numerous instances, and with the appeals for the cultivation of every acre of fertile soil this year, the burden has become too formidable for aging farmers to bear longer, and auction sales are the consequence.

GET IT FROM A.F.U. BULLETIN

The Only Farmers Union Paper in Alberta

This Form is for Your Convenience —
Mail It Today

A. F. U. BULLETIN,
206 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find 50 cents for one year (25c for six months) Subscription to the A. F. U. Bulletin.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS

Those younger men who are operating farms, and have the strength to get along without hired help if need be, are compelled nevertheless to depend upon implements to solve their problems of man power. But with few implements to be had, their desire to increase production is curtailed, if not defeated. Evidence of this has been offered at farm auctions, where the sale of old but serviceable equipment has been marked by spirited bidding and brought prices in some cases which exceeded the cost of the implements when new. Examples are given of the prices received at recent sales. A six-year-old horse-drawn mower, which cost \$90, went for \$75. A hayloader in use for 22 years, which cost \$85, brought \$95 — 10 dollars more than its first owner paid for it. A mechanical potato-digger, which cost \$150 10 years ago, brought \$162.

These sales and prices are a fairly accurate barometer of what farm conditions are in Ontario. A shortage of man power and a lack of priority on implements appear to be the root cause, with other factors also contributing to the total effect. It is a situation which calls for prompt and effective measures of relief, otherwise it is hard to see how farm crops are going to be largely increased this year.

RADIO FUND DONATIONS

June 9th. Mr. C. J. Siegfries, Codesa, Fox Cleek Local No. 267	\$17.50
June 12th. Mr. E. T. Sanders, Irma, Local No. 154	5.00
June 16th. Mr. H. V. Langford, Waskatenau, Brighton Local No. 77	5.00
June 22nd. Mr. D. A. McIsaac	1.00
June 23rd. Mr. A. Locker, LaCorey, Balm Tree Local No. 121	2.00
June 23rd. Mr. John Peterson, Dawson Creek, Local No. 409	4.75
June 23rd. Mr. M. P. Olechow, Alcomdale, Local No. 277	2.10
June 26th. Mr. Robert Watson, Roma, Local No. 410	2.00
June 30th. Mr. N. Knapp, Iron River, Local No. 184	3.00

DONATIONS TO THE UKRAINIAN PAPER

June 9th. Mr. Wm. Pirnak	\$5.00
June 11th. Mr. Mike Pankew, Old Beauvallon, Local No. 56	1.00
June 11th. Mr. Joe Yaniski " "	1.00
June 11th. Mr. W. Oginski " "	50
June 11th. Mr. Peter Pankew " "	50
June 11th. Mr. Andrew Marko " "	50
June 11th. Mr. Fred Pankew " "	50
June 11th. Mr. Steve Tym " "	50
June 11th. Mr. John Libich " "	50
June 17th. Mr. W. Yelenek " "	5.00
June 22nd. G. J. Stratichuk, Sniatyn, Local No. 10	5.00

June 22nd. Mr. M. Mychak, Dunn Lake, Local No. 180	3.00
June 22nd. Mr. Thos. Jablonski, Thorsby, Local No. 260	9.50
June 23rd. Mr. H. Twerdy, King George, Local No. 60	5.00
June 23rd. Mr. J. H. Rudkowski, Rannock, Local No. 63	5.00
June 23rd. Mr. A. Locher, Balm Tree, Local No. 121	5.00
June 28th. Mr. John Balach, Beauvallon	50
June 28th. Mr. John Skybunka, Beauvallon	50
June 28th. Mr. John Semenuk, Beauvallon	50
June 28th. All from Myrnam. Mr. H. N. Semenuk	50c.
Mr. Leon Holubowich	50c.
Mr. Nick Aksenchuk	50c.
Mr. Mike Kawich	50c.
Mrs. Julia Yacey	50c.
Mr. John Asinchuk	50c.
Mr. Wm. Yaremchuk	50c.
Mr. John Katowich	50c.
Mrs. Katie Markiwsky	50c.
Mr. Mike Smoliak	50.

PROPOSALS FROM MELLOWDALE LOCAL No. 157

With regard to bringing about closer connection between the members and officials of the Union.

The suggested changes are that Summer Conventions should be held in each of the 5 subdivisions of each District; so that instead of having one Convention in each District, there would be 5 sub-district Conventions. At these sub-district Conventions the sub-directors would be elected. (These sub-districts Conventions would probably each have a better attendance than the District Conventions now; because of less distance to travel and therefore less time taken).

In addition to the sub-director being elected a committee of not less than 5 members should be elected each having a territory of approximately 8 Provincial Polls and to help in the organization work in that territory.

It is proposed to discontinue the offices of District President and Vice-President, as causing over-lapping of authority.

The Resolution is as follows:

RESOLVED that sections 41 and 42 and 43 be deleted and that the following be inserted instead:—

41. The officers of the District shall consist of a Director who shall be elected by the delegates from his or her District at the Annual Provincial Convention, and 5 sub-directors who shall be elected at their sub-district conventions.

42. Each sub-district shall hold an Annual Convention before the 31st July at which a sub-director and a committee of not less than five members shall be elected. (about 8 Provincial Polls, to each committee man).

43. The District Officers shall meet immediately after the Provincial Convention and at least every three months thereafter.